



# The Tri-Weekly Yeoman.

FRANKFORT:

TUESDAY : : : : : DECEMBER 12.

## The President's Message.

In a former number we submitted this able state paper to the perusal and consideration of our readers; but as we then had neither time or space to express our opinion of the merits of this masterly document, it may not be inappropriate to do so now. In truth we return to its consideration with a right hearty good will—with real pleasure; because we find it *sans peur et sans reproche*—admirable—commendable in all its parts, as well for its simplicity, force and perspicuity of expression as for its bold and manly sentiments—it profound, vigorous and statesmanlike thought. We regard it as the very document for the time—the most consummate and masterly that could have been conceived for the crisis, despite the many objections urged to the contrary—despite the ironic compliments—the impotent sneers, and helpless chagrin of the opposition, that had hoped that it would prove a fire-brand, a final and complete disorganizer to the democratic party. But the expectations and hopes of the discord-lovers are dashed—their counsels snared—their schemes frustrated. For the President after sketching with a masterly—with a vigorous and vivid hand, the passed, and passing events, moral and physical, of the last twelve months—after depreciating all interferences on our part in foreign broils and entangling alliances, and assuring in a frank, bold and unmistakable, yet unobtrusive and inoffensive way the American—the Monroe doctrine, asserts the great principles of international law, and most ably vindicates the maritime rights of neutrals. He hits the European Potentates a rap over the nuckles for their philanthropic rapacity, for their envy, and disinterested solicitude for the peace, and slow growth of the *transatlantic powers*—concerns upon our vast and rapidly growing foreign commerce—the propriety of its protection,—the absolute necessity of an increase of our naval force, so that it may be fully adequate to that end.—He portrays our relations with Spain, and the Argentine republics—with the Dame and the Brasiliæ—with France and Russia—with England and the Siciliæ—with Central America and the far-off Japan. In fact none of our foreign interests have escaped his attention.—At all times he has been well considered, ably handled and set forth in so clear and tangible a manner that all can understand, and appreciate our present condition in that regard. He turns with a most fatherly solicitude, yet with a just and prudent temper, to a correct expose, and impartial analysis of our internal affairs. He treats all the great interests of the nation, with that calm and dispassionate consideration, that so well becomes, and should always attain in the executive department of our great and restive republic.

What he has said of our home affairs is admirable, singularly opposite—none can honestly and fairly object to it, for it is free from all the bitter and proscriptive spirit of partizan—of sectarianism—sectarianism—or exclusivism of every character whatsoever. He warns with far-seeing wisdom and prophetic earnestness both Congress and the People against wild speculation, and extravagance; against the evils of a monetary crisis—deprecat and condemn the unjust appropriation of the public lands for the construction of rail roads that can be but of sectional and partial benefit to the nation; And then makes very many other wise and wholesome suggestions for the conduct of our home affairs. In truth he says all that should be said, urges and commands all both in regard to our foreign and domestic interests that should be commanded under the circumstances. For while chivalrous volcanic France and her myriads of loyal, pleasure-loving people, once more turned maniac, are glory hunting over the Russian snow-clad plains while cold, calculating, invidious England, ever parsimonious of her own, and greedy of the possessions and prosperity of others, as she is turns benevolent, philanthropic, charitable, and dares spend most lavishly her treasure, and her blood to protect the Ottoman empire; while the war clouds are bursting in fury over Europe's devoted plains; while the echo of Sebastopol's dreadful bombardment is still ringing in our ears; while even the celestial Empire, famed for the last 4000 years for its evenness of peace, for its fixity—for the quietude and docility of its industries millions, is in arms—in actual revolution—while all Christendom, eye the whole civil world, republics and monarchies, seem upon the eve of great convulsions! It seems to us meet and proper that we—the most favored of the sons of man, far removed from the centre of convulsion,—with a direct and immediate interest in the beginning or the end of these trans-atlantic movements should abstain, as a nation, as far as may be, at least whilst this anomalous and potentious storm still lowers, from all expression of our sympathies, from all direct or consequential interference either by word or deed in these foreign broils, wherein ambition, the lust of power and the love of gain are the sole springs of action. And most wisely, manfully and patriotically, with a skill as perfect and a judgment as acute and profound as was that of our great first president under similar circumstances, has FRANKLIN PIERCE in his last annual message steered between Scylla and Charybdis. In our opinion no foreign power, prince or potentate can injure ill from this measure, none can take umbrage at it—can censor its partiality or vaunting ambition—it is free from every obnoxious element—it neither insults France, nor wantonly beards Spain; and more above this and before all, it extenuates nothing, sets down nothing in passion or in malice against any party, sect, or order sectional or diffused with the limits of our beloved land.—It contains not a line, sentence or paragraph calculated to embitter the feelings, excite the envy, arouse the passions, or kindle the ire of any one portion of our people against the other. And therefore it is, that we esteem, it the most meet and becoming emanation from the head of a great and mighty, yet tolerant republic, that we have ever seen.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions to the Secretary of the Interior gives the following interesting particulars, which furnish a view of its important operations:

The number of original cases and applications for increase of army pensions that have been admitted during the year ending June 30th, 1854, with the annual amount of pensions; also the amount of arrears due at the date of issuing the certificates:

Annual am't. Am't arrear's.	
167 Revolutionary soldiers. \$12,464 48 \$9,584 56	
2,846 Widows of do. 216,774 80 432,711 07	
1,633 Half-pay widows. 104,284 00 157,462 00	
338 Invalid. 25,948 54 31,323 99	

4,954 Total. \$358,661 82 \$736,111 62

### NAVY PENSIONS ADMITTED.

Annual am't. Am't arrear's.

33 Invalid. \$2,034 50 \$1,756 95

43 Widows and orphans. 6,594 00 27,341 90

81 Total. 8,628 50 27,341 90

The amount actually paid out by the United States pension agents for the year ending June 30, 1854, was:

For Revolutionary services. \$908,270 96

For half-pay to widows and orphans. 195,992 60

For invalids. 444,634 92

Total amount. \$1,548,957 23

Amount of funds in the hands of army pension agents at the date of their last returns (September 30, 1854) was. \$612,391 46

And in the hands of navy pension agents. 31,963 64

The number of army pensioners on the roll who have been paid at the pension agencies in the several States within the "fourteen months" preceding June 30, 1854, and the annual amount of pensions payable to them is:

1,069 Revolutionary soldiers. \$74,151 51

7,990 Widows (of all classes). 643,725 25

5,036 Invalid. 454,773 87

14,065 Total. \$1,722,651 63

SAME OF THE NAVY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854.

371 Invalid. \$2,185 35

462 Widows and Orphans. 94,693 52

833 Total. \$117,788 87

Whole number of pensioners June 30, 1853, was 11,563. Annual amount payable to them, \$1,070,979 52. Same June 30th, 1854, 14,065, and annual amount payable to them, \$1,722,651 63.

Number of revolutionary soldiers on the roll June 30th, 1853. . . . . 1,395

Number of revolutionary soldiers on the roll June 30th, 1854. . . . . 1,069

There have been taken from the rolls of the army pensioners during the year ending June 30, 1854—by death. 643 by transfer to the Treasury Department, as unclaimed pensions, 833—total 1,526. Of the navy pensioners for the year ending Sept. 30, 1854, 24 are reported dead and 38 transferred to the Treasury Department as unclaimed pensions. Of those transferred to the Treasury Department very few are again restored to the roll.

Bounty land issued under acts

1811, '12 and '14, for services during the war 1812 to September 30, 1854. Acres. 4,834,972

130,088,849

13,553,800

Total. 31,497,612 6,029,812

Issued since last annual report.

Whole number of applications for bounty land under act February 11, 1843, to September 30, 1854. . . . . 97,484

Admitted. . . . . 90,010

Suspended or rejected. . . . . 7,474

Whole number of applications for bounty land under acts September 28, 1850, and March 29, 1852, to September 30, 1854. . . . . 247,131

Admitted. . . . . 197,186

In hands of examiners and at rolls. . . . . 188

Suspended. . . . . 49,747

Annual Report of the General Land Office.

ACRES SURVEYED.

From the 30th of September, 1853, to the 30th of September, 1854, 9,384,464 acres were surveyed, chiefly in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Florida, and 519,074 acres were brought into market. This is exclusive of the surveys in California, Oregon, and Washington, amounting to 1,656,471 acres, which have not yet been proclaimed for sale, for the reason that those in California could not be disposed of till the private claims and prescripts in that State had been adjusted; and no provision was made by law for the ordinary sale of lands in Oregon and Washington, till the last session of Congress.

LAND PATENTS OF THE YEAR.

During the year ending the 30th of September last, 123,784 patents, under the various laws were written, exclusive of swamp land grants; and 111,152 were recorded, occupying 229,010 acres, 429 manu-scrip. patents were also written and recorded, covering 851 pages or nearly two folio volumes.

BUSINESS DONE.

One third more business has been done in the office during the past year than in the preceding.

INVENTORY OF THE LAND SYSTEM.

The land system was originated by Jefferson, and fashioned into form by that great statesman, aided by Livingston, Gerry, Howell, Read, Williamson, Lang, King, Johnson, Stewart, Gardner, Henry, Grayson, Ball, Houston and Moore. In the enactment of the ordinance of 1785, and the acts of 1796, 1800 and 1805, the nation had the benefit of the wisdom and patriotism of the sagacious, under heaven, founded our free and happy government. The advancement of the public interest was then the only object sought. The heavy debt of the Revolution pressing on the young Republic required liquidation, and every means at the disposal of the government was carefully and judiciously applied to that object. Among these the public lands were considered a permanent and prominent item. With the utmost care, forecast and wisdom, the land system was brought to perfection by a series of laws and executive and judicial decisions, till by the passage of the act of 24th of April, 1820, the cash was substituted for the credit system.

THE RESULTS.

It is impossible to portray the vast benefits already derived by the West from this system.

Immense regions have been disposed of that were thought to be wholly unsaleable, because the difficulty of access, and so numerous are the applications for these lands that in some cases, for want of time, they cannot be acted on for months after they are made.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD TO BE BUILT BY IT.

The necessity for means of communication between the Pacific and Mississippi, across the continent, is becoming more apparent and pressing every year. The only mode by which this can be accomplished is a grant of the character above alluded to. No State can do it—has the power to go beyond its own limits. The work is too vast for private enterprise, and too important for further delay. Should the land system be crippled, this work and all others of like character will be rendered impracticable.

PLEASE AMEND AND PERFECT THE SYSTEM.

With these views the natural suggestion is that the graduation law be radically amended, if it be the pleasure of Congress to concur in it, particularly on the land system; and in what event it is further suggested that the twelve and a half cent class be abolished, or rather donated to the States respectively in which they lie, as the profit will scarcely defray the expense of disposing of them.

OLD Camphor has been discovered to be an antidote for that terrible poison, strychnine. A man who had been thrown into convulsions by two doses of the poison—one-sixth of a grain each, administered for the rheumatism—was relieved by twenty grains of camphor taken in six grains of almond mixture. Dr. Sudcock, in a letter to the London Lancet, claims to have made the discovery.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### Ascension Church.

The Bishop of the diocese will make a special visitation to this parish on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., and will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock, and confirm at 3 P.M.

INVALIDS recovering from the effects of Fever, Bilious Diseases, or long continued illness of any kind, will find Carter's Spanish Mixture the only remedy which will revive their drooping constitutions, expel all bad humors from the blood, excite the liver to a prompt and healthy action, and by its tonic properties, restore the patient to life and vigor.

We can only say TRY IT. A single bottle is worth all the so-called Saraparillas in existence. It contains no Mercury, Opium, or any other noxious or poisonous drug, and can be given to the young infant without hesitation.

See the certificates of wonderful cures around the bottle. More than five hundred persons in the city, of Richmond, Va., can testify to its good effects.

\* \* \* See advertisement.

When Machaon, the Greek Physician was slain, Homer said of him, "a good Physician is worth as much as a whole army." Then a good medicine like Ayer's Cathartic Pill, is worth a great deal more, because it cures as well, works wider, and lasts longer. The circle of the best Physician's labor must be narrow, while such a remedy is available to all can be had by every body, and is worth having.

Holloway's Pill, a certain Remedy for Delicate Constitutions, Loss of Appetite, and Loss of Spirits. Mr. Richard White, of No. 8, Albion square, Manchester, Bradford, was afflicted for several months with bodily weakness, loss of appetite, and loss of spirits, he was for a long time a patient at the dispensary, but derived no benefit whatever; the medical attendant stated that he was in a deep decline, and that medicine was of no further use to him. About this time he was recommended to try Holloway's Pill, and this invaluable medicine speedily effected a perfect cure, and he has ever since enjoyed the best of health.

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TUESDAY : : : : : DECEMBER 12.

## REMOVAL.

The office of the "KENTUCKY YEOMAN" has been removed to the new three-story building on Main street, near the corner of St. Clair.

## State Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to state that the Democratic Central Committee, who have been requested to name the time and place for holding a Convention of the Democratic party of Kentucky, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and the transaction of other matters pertaining to politics, recommend to the party that they meet in State Convention at Frankfort, on the 15th day of March, 1855.

MESSRS. H. EVANS & CO. commenced moving their establishment yesterday to the store-room immediately under the Yeoman Office. They have a beautiful room, a fine location, and we predict for them a business more flourishing, if possible, than heretofore.

The January number of *Godey's Lady's Book*, is upon our table, and is really a beautiful number—indeed, we think it is superior in beauty to any number heretofore issued. Subscribe immediately, or you will be too late for the volume just commenced.

JEFF. EVANS, formerly a member of the Legislature from Greenup county, was placed in the Penitentiary at this place on Saturday last, agreeable to sentence.

ESCAPE.—HENRY OLIVER, a convict in the penitentiary, made his escape from a building on Main street, where he was at work, on Thursday last. He was sentenced from Louisville for stealing, and had only about three months yet to serve.

The New York Superintendent of Public Schools recommends book-keeping as a suitable study for young women, opening a new avenue of employment for the fair sex.

The Californians talk of putting a line of stages on the overland route. Time—two weeks, fare \$15.

There are 438 convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison, not one of whom is on the sick list.

Four journeymen tailors have been arrested in New York, for conspiring to injure a man who set a sewing machine at work in his office.

An old inn-keeper in Stark county, Ohio, recently took strychnine on his wedding day, because his children were opposed to his marriage.

The Dentists of New York have held a meeting with respect to the Beale case, and the use of chloroform in their practice.

Among the patents recently granted is one to WM. H. MILLER, of Brandenburg, Kentucky, for improvement in washstands, and one to Henry B. MILLER, of Louisville, for shelling and grinding corn.

We learn from the Elizabethtown *Intelligencer* that THOS. D. BROWN, who was wounded in a re-encounter with Dr. YOUNG, is in a fair way of recovery.

From the same paper we learn that N. W. JONSON, who was injured some weeks ago by a horse running away with him, has died.

The United States Circuit Court at Baltimore has decided that a railroad company is liable to pay damages for not transporting live stock by the earliest freight train to market, if the meat must a fall in the market price should occur so as to occasion loss to the shipper.

FULL VOTE OF KANSAS.—The following is the full vote cast in the late election in Kansas for a delegate to Congress: Whitfield 2,248; Wakefield 253; Flanigan 305; Chapman 16; Pomeroy 1, Blood 1; Wm. L. Garrison 1.

The Democrats of Boyle county will hold a meeting at the Court House, in Danville, on the 18th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

The proprietors of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gave a splendid entertainment at the Burnet House, in that city, on Monday evening, 4th inst., in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of that journal's existence. A large number of guests were present, embracing many distinguished individuals.

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.—The earnings of the Covington and Lexington Railroad for the month of November were \$27,650—24; being an increase of 36 per cent. over the previous month, and showing a steady increase in the road since its opening to Paris.

HELD TO BAIL.—In Bardstown, the case of the Commonwealth vs. JOHN WILSON, charged with the murder of L. L. ALEX, was tried before Judge SLAUGHTER on Saturday, Dec. 21. After a full hearing of the case, the Judge held WILSON to bail in \$3,000, to appear at the next term of the Nelson Circuit Court. SAM. CARPENTER, JR., counsel for the prosecution, and W. R. GRIGGS, Esq., and J. C. & R. E. WICKLIFFE, Esqrs., for the defense.

MISS NARCISA E. MUNCEY, who preferred the charge upon which DR. THOMAS T. BAXLE, dentist, was convicted, was married on Wednesday last, in Grace Church, Philadelphia to MR. CHARLES THROCKMORTON, Jr.

HAVING effected the downfall of an honest man, and completed the ruin of a whole family, she condescended (?) to bestow her hand upon a young man who was either too unsuspecting to even suspect the truth, or to know how to care anything about it.

A Baltimore paper says:

Mr. Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, was the Know-Nothing candidate for Congress in the seventh district of New York. He is, however, the defeated.

A friend of Mr. Forrest informs us that Mr. F. was not a candidate for Congress, and that if voted for, it was without his knowledge and consent.

GUNS were fired in Madison, on Wednesday, in honor of the election of Hon. Jesse D. Bright, President of the Senate.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

Sixth Day.

SATURDAY, Dec. 9.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Lewis v Godshaw, Louisville; affirmed. Byrne v Morgan, (and vice versa) oMeade; affirmed. Satterfield v Collier, Bath; affirmed. Myres v Han, Montgomery; affirmed. Sebree v Greenwood, Montgomery; reversed. Boyd v Moore, &c. Bath; appeal dismissed; decree final. Cotten v Nobles, Breckinridge; appeal dismissed. Caskey v Lewis, Morgan; reversed.

ORDERS.

Mayo v Gearhart, Floyd; petition for a re-hearing overruled. Wilson v Wickliffe, &c., Clarke; Ballinger v Sane, Clarke; Bright v Cunningham, Clarke; Cormier v Stone, Clarke; Climore v Calmes, Clarke; Renaker v Thomas, Clarke;—were argued.

Seventh Day.

MONDAY, Dec. 11.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Rankin v Thomas, Clarke; affirmed. Bright v Cunningham, Clarke; affirmed. Carter v Conway, Hardin; affirmed. Coeks v Jones, Washington; reversed (each party to pay their own costs.) Mayhew R. R. v Punnett, Fayette; appeal dismissed.

ORDERS.

Brown v Faulkner, Whitley; Weddington v Sloan, Pike; South v Cockeill, Breathitt; Fullerton v Strong, Breathitt; Trustees Proctor v Pennington, Owsley; Phillips v Finney, Owsley; Moore v Wilson, Owsley; Rose v Chambers, Owsley; were argued.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the Yeoman, by JAMES MONROE, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

KENDALL V SPARLING—*Morgan County*: The Court per Justice Sittles Held.—The Code of Practice section 15, contains the following exceptions to the general grant of jurisdiction to this court, as contained in Section 15. "Where the action or proceeding is for the recovery of money or personal property, and the matter in controversy does not exceed \$100 in value, or in behalf of the defendant, where the judgment of the inferior court, is against him for money or personal property, not exceeding in value \$100, unless it is, \* \* \* \* \* the court of Appeals shall have no jurisdiction."

The act amending the Code of Practice took effect on the 1st day of July 1854. (See 938.) and by a supplemental act at the same session, it was provided that, "this act and the act amending the Code of Practice in civil actions, passed at the present session, shall go into effect upon the passage of this act, that all proceedings, in pursuance of the provisions of said act shall be valid, but no proceeding commenced before the 1st day of July 1854, shall be rendered invalid by said act, (see 939.)

This appeal is from the judgment of the circuit court in a proceeding for the recovery of personal property and damages," the amount claimed by the plaintiff in the circuit court did not exceed \$100 in value, nor did the judgment exceed that sum. The judgment was rendered in April 1854. This case being within the exceptions *supra*, (see 939.) this court has no jurisdiction unless the proceeding to bring the case into this court (as provided for see 876 Code of Practice) was commenced before the 1st day July, 1854.

See 786 *supra* provides that "the mode of bringing the judgment or final order of an inferior court to the court of Appeals, for reversal or modification, shall be by appeal, which shall be granted as a matter of right, either by the court rendering the judgment, or order, or motion made during the term at which it is rendered, or by the clerk of the court of Appeals, on application of either party."

The judgment in this case was rendered in April, 1854—no proceeding nor step was commenced to bring the case into this court as appears from the record until the 27th Oct., 1854.—The proceeding before, in this court, cannot be regarded as having been commenced before the 1st day of July, 1854, and is within the provisions of Sec. 909 *supra* and must be dismissed ed for want of jurisdiction.

Appealed dismissed.

The advices from Sandwich Islands by the California steamers are to the 16th of October. The reports are satisfactory. We hear nothing further respecting the opposition of the British consul to the annexation project. His savage protest elicited, as was quite natural, the hearty condemnation of the California press.

Ten thousand letters were lying in the post office of Honolulu uncalled for, over five thousand of which were addressed to whalers, and advertised in May. The return of the whaling fleet, however, would soon deplete the post office.

INDIANA FREE BANKS.—The New York Times publishes the following rumor with reference to Auditor Dunn:

From Indiana there is an ugly rumor that the State Auditor is permitting fresh circulation to some of the Free Banks or State Stocks at par, while the market rates are 15 to 25 per cent. under par. This, if true, is unpardonable, and manifests a degree of recklessness which cannot fail to mischievous to the credit of the State.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The *Baltimore Commercial Advertiser* has the following remarks upon the subject of the expense to which the U. S. Government is generally subjected in enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law:

The abolitionist fusion papers are exulting in the fact, and making it a matter of reproach to the South, that the fugitive slave law can be enforced without a heavy expense. This course argues a very oblique moral sense on their part, as well as a flagrant obliquity in their mental vision. Here is a law enacted with all the forms and sanctions prescribed by the constitution, decided to be binding upon the nation, by the highest judicial tribunal in the land, and the free soil papers boast that it cannot be executed at the North, unless by an armed force.

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From the annual report of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, accompanying the President's Message, we make the following extracts:

The Table of exports and imports shows the imports \$26,321,117 in excess of the exports.

The flattering state of the revenue reduces the Secretary to again call the attention of Congress to the propriety of reducing the revenue for economical administration of the government. He recommends rates of duty, viz: One hundred, forty, and twenty-five per cent, in place of the eight schedules at present in use. The recommendation for the repeal of the fishing bounties is renewed, and the subject of drawback of duties on refined sugar is also recommended to Congress.

The statement as to the currency gives the total amount of gold and silver coin in circulation September 30th, at \$24,000,000 against the total bank circulation of \$20,459,203.

The Secretary is opposed to circulation of notes of a small denomination, recommends the continuation of the coast survey; calls for further aid for preserving human life from shipwrecks on our coasts; and suggests that the law should provide greater safety in the construction of steam passenger vessels.

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We attended the meeting at the railroad bridge on Saturday last. A large number of citizens of Boyle, Jessamine, Morgan, and Fayette were present, and were addressed by Gen. Coons in a speech full of interest to the friends of the Austria Cabinet that Russia proposed peace on a basis of our guaranteed conditions.

Sabastopol date of the 14th say that the allies are reinforced 1,000 daily.

The War Office calls on militia volunteers for the winter campaign.

A Russian dispatch says that the allies have made a demonstration against the left flank of the Russians, and that the latter retired.

Strong Russian reinforcements are in motion in Asia going to the Crimea.

Prince Napoleon has left the camp in bad health.

Lord Palmerston is having daily interviews with the Emperor of the French.

Lord Dudley Stuart died at Stockholm on the 17th.

It is said that 14 Russian war steamers made a reconnaissance of the Baltic, as far as Dagro, without encountering any allies.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER UNION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

The steamer Union arrived early this morning. Sales of cotton for the three days 16,000 bales. Speculators took 2,000 and exporters 2,000 bales. The demand is moderate and prices are in favor of buyers. Prices are  $\frac{1}{2}$  lower on the week.

Trade at Manchester has slightly declined since our last advices. Flour—the demand was moderate, and prices in favor of buyers. Corn-prices have declined 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Beef has advanced. Pork is unchanged in value. Lard—the demand is moderate and prices are in favor of buyers. Consols have advanced. The money market is unchanged.

The Canada line of steamers to New York has been withdrawn, and the line to Boston will be only one of that line during the winter.

The Collins steamers will hereafter leave Liverpool Saturday.

The Pacific arrived out on the 22d and the Niagara and Washington on the 19th.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.—Flour—Baltimore and Ohio 44s, yellow 45s, white 46s. Corn 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, 45s.

Reinforcements are arriving rapidly for the allies, and the bombardment was continued.

The details of the battle of the 5th show that the allies are reinforced 1,000 daily.

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## AYER'S PILLS,

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsey, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headaches, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Pernicious Consumption, &c. Indeed, very few diseases are to be found in a Bilious state, which are not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a constive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a purgative. This is a simple Pectoral, and a powerful Remedy, and Bilious derangements. These all tend to increase, or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the bowels all over the hand. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any that have hitherto been experienced. Cures have been effected beyond belief, where no substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the eminent gentlemen to whom we are allowed to refer for these facts, are

PROF. VALENTINE MOTT, the distinguished Surgeon of New York.

DOCT. A. A. HAYES, Practical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Mass.

IR. L. MOORE, M. D., an eminent Surgeon and Physician, of the City of Lowell, who has long used them in his extensive practice.

H. C. SOUTHWICK, Esq., one of the first merchants in New York City.

C. A. DAVIS, M. D., Sup't and Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass.

Did space permit we could give many more names, but suffice it to say, the Pills have been used, and such success, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the certificates of these eminent public men is shown in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the dead and dry essences of the old physicians, but of only Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The result is perfectly obvious, and to the eyes of common sense, every medicine is furnished with the true or false qualities of each substance employed.

For terms apply to

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO., 38 Ann street, New York, U. S.

Sept. 19, 1854.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATE.

THE HYDROMAGEN,  
OR,  
WATERPROOF, ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE  
CORK SOLES,

MANUFACTURED BY  
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,  
44 MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood street, Cheapside, London, Manufactury, 44 Market street, Manchester, England.

H. B. & Co. are establishing Depots for the sale of the "Hydromagen" in all parts of America. Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Hatlers and Milliners, also Gentlemen's Furnishing Storekeepers, are entrusted with the wholesale and retail distribution of these Cork Soles, and a splendid opportunity opens to them for their enterprise, and a profitable business.

For terms apply to

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO., 38 Ann street, New York, U. S.

Sept. 19, 1854.

THE CHEST.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER, BART., M. D.  
THE EMINENT MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

Has left a valuable Legacy to the world in his Great Preventative of Consumption.

AND  
Unfailing Cure for Pulmonary Diseases without the use of Medicine.

Sir A. C. Bart invented and advised the use of the MEDICINE FOR CHEST PROTECTOR.

TO all persons of all ages and conditions, as a certain and safe shield against those fearful diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other afflictions of the Lungs, which arise from the exposure of one of our great Elements.

"The Protector" is simply a chemically prepared salve with silk and a爹, which, suspended from the neck, covers the chest in so agreeable a manner that, once worn, it becomes a necessity and a comfort.

The Protector, and its accompanying apparatus, introduced into America, is making rapid progress through the United States, the Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England and on the continent, and is gradually growing in popularity, owing to the peculiarities of an article. To demonstrate these facts, enquire of any English dressress in your vicinity, of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector without recourse to doctoring of any kind.

The Protector is a simple article, and is worn like a trifle, and will last some years. No one who values the health of himself or his family will be without them. The Hospitals in this country are not alone recommending, but rapidly introducing the Protector, Bradley & Co. of London and Manchester, Eng., were originally entrusted with the manufacture of the Protectors, by the lamented Dr. Cooper, and continue to manufacture according to his original instructions and therefore recommend them who would wear the "Protectors," to see to their being made, and no Patent Medicines.

Remember this is a simple article, and no Patent Medicines.

RETAIL PRICES.

Gent's size, \$1.50 each.  
Lady's size, 1.00 each.  
Boys' and Misses' size, .75 each.

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,  
38 Ann street and New Nassau street, New York, U. S.

Sept. 19, 1854.

THE CURE FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Citizens of the Union.—

You have doubtless the honor, as with one voice, from one of the Union to the other, to stamp the character of my Ointment with your approbation. It is scarcely two years since I made it known among you, and already, it has obtained more celebrity than any other Medicine in our country.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 23, Corner of Ann and Nassau streets, New York.

ASTONISHING CURE OF SORE LEGS, AFTER NINE YEARS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. J. Langley, of Huntville, Yadkin county, North Carolina, U. S., dated November 1st, 1852.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.—READ HIS OWN WORDS.

To Professor Holloway.—

It is not my wish to become notorious, neither is the letter written for the mere sake of writing, but to say that your Ointment cured all of me of a chronic disease which had plagued me for nine years, and which was considered by all who knew me, to be entirely beyond the reach of medicine. For nine years I was afflicted with one of the most painful and troublesome sore legs I ever had, and the lot of me was, after trying every known remedy, to be compelled to give up all hope of being cured; but a friend brought me a couple of large pots of your Ointment, which easied the sores on my legs to heal, and I entirely regained my health to my extraordinary surprise and delight, and to the astonishment of my friends.

W. J. LANGLEY, AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A BAD BREAST, WHEN NEARLY LYING ON THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. Duran, New Orleans November 9th, 1852.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 23, Corner of Ann and Nassau streets, N. Y.

Dear Sir.—It is with heartfelt gratitude I have in formed you of the success of your Ointment and Pills in the cure of my wife's bad breast. For seven years she had a bad breast, with ten running wounds, (no of a cancerous nature). I was told that nothing could save her; she was then induced to use your Ointment and Pills, and to my great joy, she has been saved. They effected a perfect cure, to the astonishment of all who knew us. We obtained your Medicines from Messrs. Wright & Co., of Chariot's street, New Orleans. I send this from Hotel of the Princess, New Orleans, although I had written it at "New Orleans" before we left. At that time, not knowing your address at New York, (Signed) R. DURAN.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases.—

Bad Legs. Fibre. Rheumatism.

Burns. Salt Rheum.

Bonions. Scabs.

Coughs. Nipples.

Chapped hand. Sores-throats.

Contracted and stiff Joints. Skin diseases.

Fixtures. Scurvy.

Goit. Sores-heads.

Hemorrhoids. Ulcers.

Lumbago. Wounds.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and also at his Office in New Bond Street, Oxford Street, and at the Strand, addressed "To Prof. H. C. Cooper, 244 Strand," will receive due attention.

For to be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the United States.

There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

May 4, 1854.

THE AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION

The American Artists' Union, would respectfully

inform the Citizens of the United States and the

Canadas, that for the last 25 years, and with the

view of enabling every family to become possessed of a gallery of Engravings.

They have determined, in order to create an extensive sale for their Engravings, and that not only for the employment to a large number of Artists and others, but in

spite among our countrymen as a task for works of art, to present to the purchasers of their Engravings, with

which, when 250,000 of them are sold, a

Great Reward of \$150,000.

Each purchaser of a one dollar engraving, therefore, receives a reward of 25 cents, and a great saving in the monies, but also a right which entitles him to one of the

Artists when they are distributed.

For FIVE DOLLARS, a highly finished Engraving

beautifully TAINTED in OIL, and FIFTEEN GIFT TICKETS.

Engravings can be selected from the Catalogue.

A copy of the Catalogue, together with a specimen of the Engravings, can be seen at the office of this paper.

For each dollar sent, an Engraving actually worth that sum, and a Gift Ticket, will immediately be awarded.

AGENTS.

The Committee believe that the success of this

Great National Union, will be greatly increased

by the energy and enterprise of intelligent and serving Agents, have resolved to treat with such on the most liberal terms.

Any person wishing to become an Agent, by sending

to the Office, a \$1.00 will receive by return mail, a

catalogue and all necessary information.

On the final finding of the sale, the Gifts will be

distributed, due notice of which will be given through the United States and the Canadas.

LIST OF GIFTS.

100 Marble Busts of Washington \$100. \$10,000.

100 " " of Webster, 100. 10,000.

100 " " of Calhoun, 100. 10,000.

50 elegant Oil Paintings, in splendid

old gilt frames, size 25" x 30" each. 50. 5,000.

100 steel plate Engravings, brilliant

gold in oil rich gilt frames 24x30 inches each. 24x30 inches each. 4. 40,000.

100 steel plate steel plate Engravings of the "Washington Monument," 24x26 inches each. 24x26 inches each. 4. 40,000.

27,000 steel plate Engravings, from 100 different plates, now in possession of the American Artists' Union, of the market value of, from 50 cents to \$1.00.

220 steel plate in 100 and 101 st., N. Y. City, each 25x100 ft. deep, at 1000 ft. 22,000.

100 Vell. Sights, containing each 10 ft. in the suburbs of New York City, each 25x100 ft. deep, a magnificent view of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, at 2000 ft. of depth, of cash, without interest or security of cash, each. 5,000.

100 " " of water, 100. 5,000.

250 " " of Calhoun, 50. 3,000.

250 " " of Webster, 50. 3,000.

250 " " of Washington, 50. 3,000.

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